The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

The following address of the Democrats of West Virginia, is an appeal direct to the whole people of the United States. As a campaign document it is not surpassed by any modern production.

We invite the special attention of the readers of the North Carolinian thereto, and would request every reader when he is done with his paper to pass it to some neighbor who has not seen the address, and in this way give it a general circulation among the people, especially the working men of the country.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invokes the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they could not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contractions of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum, amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Territorial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and ts instituti ons. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extracts from an address being circulated among the white men of the West. It is a fine campaign document. Our regular subscribers should use it as such.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

* * * * *

The convention recently convened at Raleigh, by military authority, without the sanction of *law*, under the auspices of strangers and non-residents, negroes and the bayonet, have framed a constitution and adopted sundry ordinances, which are to become the organic law of North Carolina, if ratified by you at the polls. Let us examine into its provisions, and see if they are such as you should ratify.

It has overturned almost entirely the constitution of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of that instrument remains. It has abolished at one blow nearly every essential element in a good and stable government, and swept away every distinction, every check founded on race and color, education or intelligence, property or personal merit.

It has abolished taxation as a basis of representation in the Senate.

It has changed radically our entire judicial system, abolished our county Courts, created four new judges, and provided that all of them shall be elected by the people for short terms.

It has created a large number of new offices and gives the filling of them all to popular vote.

It gives the negro the right to vote and hold offices in the government.

It gives the negro the right to sit on juries.

It gives them equal rights with the whites in all places of public resort, on all public conveyances, in all hotels, &c.

It places him in the ranks, side by side with the white man in the militia.

It authorizes the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

It provides that all schools, maintained in whole or in part at State expense, shall be open to blacks and whites alike.

It compels the poor white children of the State to attend the same school with negroes, and thus inaugurate social negro equality.

By abolishing the tax upon polls, it places the entire property of the people in the hands of those who pay no taxes.

In fine, so far as human laws can effect it, they have made the negro not only the equal of the white man in all respects, but upon the adoption, he will be decidedly his superior; for a large class of our most intelligent and virtuous citizens will, by it, be forever disabled from holding office, while every thing is open to him.

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The proposed intermarriage of the races is so shocking that I need not dwell upon it further than to say, that it will surely follow the adoption of this negroized constitution.

Do you desire to arm the negro and give him a place and in command of the militia? And yet this constitution provides that any man may be an officer, and all men *shall* be mustered in the ranks, under penalties. See the effect of it. In quite a number of our counties the negroes have the majority and will *elect all the officers*; in most of the others, all white men who are able will pay the penalty and refuse to muster, leaving the poor white men who cannot pay, also in a minority, to be ruled by the brutal and insulting insolence of the negro! Behold you white men of North Carolina the trap that is set for you! When the war was raging fiercest the United States did not dare to place negroes side by side in the same regiments with the whites, *Northern* pride would not stand it; are you so mean spirited as to *desire* it as a matter of choice?

But one of the most dangerous of these privileges conferred on the negro is that of sitting in the jury box and deciding upon the rights of white citizens. Not only all the intricate rights of property, but the liberties, franchises and *lives* of our people are to be thus placed in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro!—Surely, if among all our sacred rights of citizenship, there is one which demands all the integrity and intelligence of the land to guard it, it is the jury box! If it is thrown wide open to ignorance and vice, what will become of justice and good government? Then add negro Judges, negro witnesses and negro lawyers, and the white man's ruin is complete.

Under its provisions also *poor white orphan children may be bound to black masters!* A fair evidence of their intent in this respect is that the framers of this constitution refused directly to provide that this should *not* be done! Think, my friends, when you are about to vote, that you are setting up a constitution under which your neighbor's orphan children or your own may some day *be slashed by a negro master, and reared as a menial in a negro family!* Shame, enternal shame, upon the white men of North Carolina if they ever permit it!

But the masterpiece of these men who are laboring for negro equality is to be found in their provision for our public schools, both of high and low grade. A heavy tax is to be laid for school purposes, of which the negro pays next to nothing, *and negroes and whites are to be educated together.* Nay, more; all who cannot afford to educate their children elsewhere, are to be forced by law to send them to these schools with the negroes, and propositions to have separate schools for each color were indignantly voted down, *though the whites pay for both.* Here is the key to their infernal scheme. Nothing but the most depraved nature and the lust of office could induce grown men to accept the negro as their equal. But children can be educated to anything. With the hellish cunning of the Jesuit, they desire to poison the minds of our little ones. See how it works. They force them to go to school together, thus bringing them into the closest intimacy. The rich soil of their tender minds rapidly imbibes the impressions which surround them. They are taught that they are no better than their black companions. They sit upon the same benches, eat together, play together and study together. They soon take in all the base and lower instincts of the African; and after thus growing up and being educated together, a negro boy proposes marriage to your daughter, his white school mate. Do you flatter yourself that it will be rejected with scorn and loathing? Far from it.

If you, my white brother, did your duty to your God and your child, by keeping it away from this corrupting influence, it would not be so. But your child would reason on it in this way: "My father believes in negro equality; he voted to overthrow our old constitution and put up a new one, which says, this negro boy is as good as I am. He sits in the jury box with negroes, eats at the same table with them, drills under one in the militia, votes with and for them at the ballot-box, and sends me to school with them; all as a matter of choice. My father knows what is right and best, and would not do this if this negro were not my equal, and I will marry him." And so it comes about. You surrender your little daughter, the pride of your eyes and the light of your house *into the embraces of a barbarous negro!*

And you, North Carolinians, whose veins are rich with the glorious blood which aforetime crossed the seas, drove back the red savage, cut down the wilderness and made it bloom like the garden of the Lord, and through much suffering and hardship and shedding of blood, founded a great free, *white* Republic, whose glory and civilization are the wonder of the ages; you are content to defile this noble blood, and see your homes in your old age turned into dens of *mulattoes*, filled with the callow-brood of the Congoite, whose great-grandfather devoured human flesh! Merciful God! Now every man who is able to do so will save his children from this degradation by sending them to a private school. But the poor man—and we are nearly all poor now—will be forced by poverty and *this law* to submit to it. Do not think this an overdrawn picture. *These things must be so* if you ratify this constitution. You cannot expect to make the negro your equal in all other things and refuse it to him in this one. Children will marry with those whom you make their associates.

Poor white men of North Carolina, working men, we appeal to you to save your children! They are your jewels, your only riches. They are likewise the genuine riches of the State. Save *them* if you would save yourself and your country, or you may exclaim as did David, "Oh Absalom, my son, my son! Would God I had died for thee." Only, as that was the sorrow of an innocent father over a guilty child, who shall depict the anguish of a *guilty* parent over a ruined but innocent child! "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Mothers of North Carolina, we appeal to you, to help us save the rights and dignity of your little boys, the purity of your daughters, and the good name of your firesides! You will be the principal sufferers by this great degradation. Reason with your husband and your sons, and aid us to put this accursed thing from you. As a general thing it does not become you to interfere actively in politics, but where you and your children are sought to be *polluted* by negro association, your full weight should be extended to prevent it. If bad white men appeal to the brutal negro, surely good men may appeal to the noble women of the land. Let them dare to say that negro men are better qualified to govern the country than white women.

* * * * *

Negro suffrage abolishes, also, our ancient rule that representation in the Senate of our Legislature shall be based upon taxation; so that if adopted, both houses will be based upon numbers alone. Property will then have no protection whatever. The land-holders and tax-payers of all kinds, would do well to remember this. *All taxes by this constitution will be imposed by the negro and paid by the white man!*

This constitution was made by a convention called by military authority in violation of law and in the election for members to which 30,000 white men were not permitted to vote. The same men are excluded from voting on its ratification; and yet, after enfranchising 70,000 negroes, the whites had a majority of 32,000. The white men then have it in their power to vote down this constitution, and save themselves from ruin, *if they will it.* Why should you not do it. Oh, my countrymen, stand up for your rights, *and vote it down!* Do not permit its advocates to scare you by threats. *They can do nothing worse to you than the adoption of this canstitution!* Malice itself could devise no more complete scheme for your ruin and degradation. Thousands of your best citizens, who are able to do so, will fly from a land of negro equality as from a pestilence; no immigration will flow into our borders; no capital will invest in a government where negro non-taxpayers can lay taxes on it at their pleasure; no railroads will be built, for nobody will buy our bonds; justice will become corrupt where the judge gets down in the dirt and begs for his office; and life, and property, and all the sacred interests of society will become insecure.

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Such is negro suffrage and its legitimate consequences.

White men of North Carolina, choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoints a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts, and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudicies against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.

At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. Jas. T. Morehead,
" James M. Leach,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon. J. R. McLean,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Jesse G. Shepherd,	Col. S. B. Spruill,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	Hon. Thomas S. Ashe,
Hon. F. B Satterthwaite,	Col. Walter L. Steele,
" Asa Biggs,	Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" J. W. Osborne,	" Josiah Turner,
" R. Y. McAden,	" D. G. Fowle,
" George Davis,	John H. Haughton, Esq.,
" Jesse R Stubbs,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
" S. J. Person,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
" W. N. H. Smith,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
Col. Robert Strange,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
" George Howard,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	Col. Wm. Johnston,
" W. P. Bynum,	Hon. C. C. Clark,
Giles Leitch, Esq.,	David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Col. Thos. C. Fuller,
Arch McLean, Esq.,	Dr. James T. Leach,
Col. D. D. Ferebee,	M. Q. Waddell, Esq.,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,	T. Brown Venable, Esq.,
Col. W. F. Martin.	

CEMETERY NOTICE.—Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, of Italian and American Marble, of new and beautiful design, always on hand at GADDESS BROS., Steam Marble Works, Corner Sharp and German streets, Baltimore, Md. to oct 23.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr Regulator, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. to may 4.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

WM. A. HEARNE, EDITOR.

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—FATHER RYAN.

ONE of the healthiest indications of the times is the evident disposition lately manifesting itself among the negroes to give heed and pay respect to the counsel and advice of the white men of the country.

The time lately was when scarcely one in a hundred of this people would listen to the speech of a respectable white man. But quite a change is now apparent.—From all parts of the State we hear of negroes in attendance on meetings and conventions of white men, conducting themselves in that quiet and gentlemanly manner peculiar to them in the old times, and listening to the addresses of our speakers with that respectful and serious attention characteristic of Sambo and Cuffee when old master's word was as good as any body's, and young master, the first young man in all the land.

It is with no little pleasure we note these facts, and we begin to fear we have not of late been at all times quite just and fair to the negroes. In comparing these former faithful friends, companions, old playmates and protectors of the young men of the South, to the miserable, low, mean, dirty and sneaking white men that have sought, for the accomplishment of a base and selfish purpose, to array the negro against us, we are sensible of having classed him where he does not naturally or properly belong. But in the terrible times through which we have been passing for the last three years, men without standing in society, character or honorable aims, have been so active and successful in poisoning the flexible minds of the over credulous African, that we have unwillingly come to regard him almost an open and avowed enemy.

For this deplorable result, and for the time being, irreparable injury to our domestic welfare, the white men of the South are not entirely blameless. We have been altogether too careless of the influence of evil men upon the black population of our country, and have paid too little regard to the character of the information with which their minds have been stored. We relied too much upon the influence which our former happy relations led us to believe we could at any time exercise over them for good, and while we slept an enemy sowed the seeds of corruption in their minds, which have well nigh ruined their morals, and destroyed their character for truth and fidelity. We awoke to discover our mistake too late, and to find ourselves powerless to correct the evil.

But thanks to the conduct of our would be destroyers, the reaction is coming about sooner than we had reason to expect. The actions of mean white men who assumed to lead the negroes, have been of a character so utterly at variance with those principles of honesty and decency the negroes have all their lives been accustomed to observe in the daily walks of their own white people, that they very properly begin to turn away from and distrust their professed friends, and nothing but an undefinable and insatiable thirst and desire for extraordinary privileges, could have induced the black men of the South to follow after, and do the bidding of this contemptible, dishonorable, degraded and detestable class of white persons calling themselves the loyal Union men of the country.—Now that the negro sees, for he has the sense to percieve it, that the course of these men is about to lead him into a war of races, the consequences of which will be ten fold worse than slavery, for to him it will be extermination, the more considerate begin to seriously ask if it is not the part of wisdom to wait for these privileges until the men in whose honesty and judgment they have not lost all confidence, shall see fit to accord such rights and privileges as the general conduct and welfare of the race may demand and merit. We say there are numbers of intelligent and reflecting negroes in this State who are beginning to take this sensible view of the situation.

There is another influence which is beginning to operate on the negro. Of a proud, ambitious and imitative nature, he has always endeavored to copy after his master, and not only does he desire to be a white man, but he must be thought well of by white men of respectability. It was an observable fact under the system of Southern slavery, that many of our slaves were as watchful of their characters as their masters, and under no circumstances would they willingly associate with those who, in point of respectability and standing, were in the estimation of the white people, their inferiors.

Now a negro of ordinary intelligence can determine the respectability of a white man at first sight, and they have not only seen that respectable people refuse to recognize the white men of the Radical party as gentlemen, but they have also discovered the very best reason in the world for such refusal—that there are no gentlemen connected with that party at the South; and to the sensitive nature of the negro, the discovery, that he has allowed himself to be drawn into the socity and associotions of those who command no respect among decent men of their own color, is a painful and distressing one.

While we know the masses of the negroes will vote the Radical ticket in the approaching election through fear and from the intimidations of the leagues, if not from choice and desire, we are nevertheless glad to perceive the unmistakable feelings of disgust they are beginning to entertain for those in whom they were foolishly induced to repose such implicit confidence and trust

Our attention was first directed to the above facts by one of the leading negro delegates to the late Convention, and who by the way, was one of the most intelligent and respectable members of the Republican party on the floor, and whose expressed opinion of the Northern interlopers, and the native white men acting in concert with them, is peculiarly complimentary to the members of the party of morals.

Impeachment.

"Mack," the inimitable, incomparable and versatile correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, furnishes the following to his paper of a late date:

A PRESIDENTIAL TALK.

Say rather, two Presidential talks in one letter, for I have seen A. J. twice within the past week, and conversed with him freely on each occasion on political topics, and especially on the great subject which now monopolizes the attention of the people throughout the country, and may be naturally supposed to engross a good share of the time and contemplation of his Excellency.

On Sunday night I found the President, as I thought, quite despondent. He seemed to have read in the proceeding of the trial, as far as it had then progressed, enough to justify his fears on the subject of his own fate, and to have come to the conclusion that the case had been prejudged against him. More than once, however, in the course of the two hours I was with him, he expressed the hope that he would be fairly heard, and coupled it always with implicit confidence in his full vindication. The idea was that unless he had been condemned before the trial began, he should certainly be acquitted at its close.

Last night I called on him again. He had entirely recovered from his despondency, and was in his accustomed good spirits—not only confident, but even combative, insisting all the way through not only that he was right, but that Congress was wrong, and that the wrong end of the avenue was in process of impeachment. A friend, to whom I have since spoken of the contrast which these two paragraphs present, explained it at once by saying: "That's the way it has been with him ever siece the impeachment began. He is constantly alternating between the fears that he won't be fairly tried, and the confidence that comes from a knowledge that he has committed no impeachable offence."

BEN. BUTLER.

Naturally enough the subject of General Butler came up on Sunday evening, as the town was full of rumors about the great speech to be made next day by that distinguished gentleman. I asked the President if Butler hadn't applied to him in 1865 for a Cabinet office. "No," he said, "Butler himself never did, but his friends did it for him." A strong movement was made to get Butler in Stanton's place, and because he didn't succeed, Butler has been pretty sharp after me ever since. The idea was to put Butler in the War Office as the first step toward reorganizing the Democratic party with such men as he at the head of it.

FORNEY.

I asked the President if Forny wasn't on the same tack with Butler in the matter of reorganizing the Democratic party. "Yes," he said, "he was; and he (Forney) began to grumble as early as December, 1864, just after the Presidential election, because Democrats like himself had been neglected and badly treated during Lincoln's first administration. The first thing he did was to write me a letter, hoping that when I came to the Vice-Presidency I would give him the control of some patronage that he said belonged to the office of Secretary of the Senate, but had of late years been given to the Sergeant-at-arms. He hoped I would change that. Then when I became President he was still more importunate for something or other that he wanted. He always wanted something. He thought he could take charge of me and control everything, and when I wouldn't let him do that he quarrelled with me. He is a mighty small man to quarrel with, but, if it was worth while, I could very easily show the motive of his opposition to me." The President also showed me a letter from Forney, dated January, 7, 1865, in which the writer hopes the administration of Tennessee and Louisiana will not be embarrassed by the question of negro suffrage, and doesn't see how Northern men can vote to enfranchise the illiterate negroes of the South, while in nearly every State in the North the blacks are disfranchised.

GENERAL EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

I asked the President if he had read the testimony of General Emory, given that day (Thursday.) Yes, he said, he had just finished the reading of it in the afternoon paper as I came in.

"Well, what do you think of it?" said I; adding that Emory seemed to have considered himself a very important persen in the conspiracy, and one to whose patriotism and integrity the country was much indebted. "Yes," said the President, "and there's where he makes a great mistake. He talks as as if I had sent for him to advise with him, and to discuss constitutional questions with him, when I did nothing of the kind. If I had been in need of a constitutional adviser, I'd have sent for somebody else. The reason I sent for him was this. I was told that morning, on very good authority, which I could not well disregard, that important changes and movements in the troops about Washington had been going on without my knowledge or advice. I had been told that Stanton had been giving orders, as if to get ready for a disturbance here, which he seemed to anticipate, and during which he proposed to make it an easy matter for somebody else to step in and get possession of the Government. I didn't know how much truth there was in it; but Secretary Welles had called on me, and insisted that I should take some notice of the matter. So I sent for Emory, and questioned him about the disposition of troops here, merely to find out if these changes had been made; and if so, by whose authority. He over-estimated his own importance, and thought I wanted to consult him on another subject, and discuss constitutional questions with him. When Secretary Welles is called to the stand, he will very readily explain why I sent for Emory."

THE CIRCLE SPEECHES.

I said to the President that they would commence the testimony on the last articles, or those relating to his Cleveland and St. Louis speeches to-morrow, and asked him if he denied the correctness of the reports of those speeches, as presented to the court. Yes, he said he did, and he denied above all, the right to introduce mere extracts from long speeches, omitting the context, and saying nothing about the circumstances under which they were delivered. As for the Cleveland speech, he said, "I did not intend to make any speech there at all. My intention was to come out in response to the call of the people, and excuse myself and then retire. But as soon as I appeared some people in the crowd commenced to hoot at me, and question me, and badger me, and I thought I'd go in and silence them. I have been in political life a long time and am naturally combative. I don't propose to be hooted down by anybody, and especially I didn't propose to be hooted down by a set of men sent out for that purpose, as these fellows were at Cleveland and elsewhere. So they went for me, and I went for them, and we had it hot and heavy for a while. They would listen to me for a while, but kept interrupting me to prevent me from saying anything. I was determined they shouldn't succeede, but that since they didn't want to let me speak, I'd speak anyhow. And I kept on until I got the better of them, and after a short time they listened to me perfect in perfect silence.

MR. JOHNSON TELLS ON GRANT.

Speaking of the charge that he was drunk while on his western tour in 1866, Mr. Johnson said:

"They'll find out, at any rate, that I didn't drink half as much as one or two others, about whose condition nobody dares to say a word."

"I think I can guess the name of one of them," said I. "Didn't he go from Cleveland to Detroit, and wasn't it announced with a great flourish of trumpets that he had left your party in disgust?" "Yes," replied the President, "he went to Detroit; but it wasn't because he was disgusted with my politics at all. In fact, he wasn't in a condition to know much about politics just then."

The Mass Meeting at Charlotte on Thursday.

The mass meeting of white men at Charlotte on Thursday was a grand affair. We take the following account thereof from a "special" to our enterprising neighbor, the Sentinel, ourselves having no "friend at court":

Col. H. C. Jones, Jr., President of the meeting, introduced Mr. W. H. Bailey, who, for two hours, exposed the wicked purposes of the Radicals and their worse than wicked purposes against the State.

Col. F. E. Shober was then introduced, and for an hour and a half he enchained the audience with a powerful argument against the Radical Constitution and their purposes against the country.

Judge Osborne was then introduced, and for an hour poured forth a strain of eloquent indignation and argument, as he only can do.

The Brass Band in attendance discoursed stirring music during the intervals.

The torch-light procession to-night was the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen in Western North Carolina. Hundreds of white men were in ranks—the transparencies well gotten up, with appropriate mottoes, dignified and respectful, yet indicative of the determination that this must be a white man's government. Some were of an amusing tendency, with a representation of Holden riding the negro and spurring on to the Gubernatorial chair, and President Cowles on his way to Congress, with a bale of snake-root on his back. Another represented the Yankee member of this county to the Convention, on his return trip from New Jersey, in war times, with a carpet-bagg full of brass buttons for Confederate soldiers.

Such enthusiasm was never before displayed in this State, as the procession moved along, with an ex-Confederate band of music playing national airs, under the stars and stripes of our country, with the ladies, in large numbers, on the side-walks, from windows and balconies, viewing the scene.

All admit the mass meeting to be a success, and the Radicals look dispirited, and admit their chances in this county to be hopeless.

Western North Carolina calls on the white men of the East to rally to our common mother, and rescue her from impending degradation.

Easter.

To-morrow being Easter, the services in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches will be of a solemn and most impressive character, it being the day celebrated in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour. The following extract will no doubt be interesting to our readers:

Easter; the festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, originated from the notion that Christ was typified by the paschal lamb, ordained by Moses in the feast of the passover. Among the Greeks and Roman Catholics, Easter is the most joyful festival of the church, and is also observed with great solemnity by the English church, the Lutherans, and the European Calvinists. The Greek and Roman Catholic churches did not celebrate it at precisely the same time, and while some Christians were mourning in commemoration of the passion, others were rejoicing in the resurrection of the Savior. In the second century, the dispute became warm. The Eastern church would not discontinue the celebration of the feast at the same time with the Jews; whilst the Western church insisted upon celebrating it without the paschal lamb, and beginning it on Sunday, the day of Christ's resurrection. It was finally settled by the Council of Nice, 325, that the feast should be held on the Sunday following the first full moon after the vernal equinox, and not on the same day with the Jews. The English name *Easter*, and the German *Ostern*, are most probably derived from the name of the feast of the Teutonic goddess *Ostera*, which was celebrated by the ancient Saxons early in the spring, and for which, as in many other instances, the first missionaries wisely substituted the Christian feast. Adelung derives *ostern* and *easter* from the old word *oster*, *osten*, which signifies *rising*, because nature arises anew in spring. This is also the derivation of *east*, in German, *osten*. Easter-fires, Easter-eggs, and many other customs and superstitions, have all their origin from the ancient heathen feast, which, as the celebration of the resurrection of nature, was very appropriately succeeded by the festival which commemorates the resurrection of Christ.

The Vindicator is after Gen. Logan, of Rutherford, and Col. Harris, of this city, for frauds, corruptions and deceptions generally.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Nothing was done in either house previous to impeachment trial, when Curtis proceeded with his speech.

General Thomas will be the first witness for the defence that will be examined.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

The House did nothing. The Senate immediately proceeded to impeachment.

Curtis concluded at half past two, when Thomas was called for the defence.

Thomas was stopped by the prosecution in describing his interview with the President when the orders of removal and appointment were handed to him. The objection was elaborately argued by Stanberry and Evarts for the defence, and Butler and Bingham for prosecution.

The Chief Justice submitted the question in the first instance, and the managers were defeated by 42 to 10—Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Nye, Ramsey, Thayer. Sumner broke ranks for the first time on this question.

The court adjoured.

Impeachment—Concluding Remarks of Judge Curtis.

WATHINGTON, April 10.

Curtis continued his argument and insisted that Thomas was not appointed, an appointment requiring the President's nomination, the Senate's consent, and President's consent. He characterized the allegation that no vacancy existed as begging the question. The legal vacancy existed the moment that Stanton received the President's letter. Recapitulating, Curtis claimed that the managers had not shown that the President had violated the constitution and laws. He argued the conspiracy charges. The 4th and 6th charge a violation of the conspiracy laws of 1861. He read the law, and its provisions apply to states and territories, and is inoperative. The court was bound by law, and is not a law unto itself. He cited old English laws and Federal sedition laws, showing that truthful utterances, however offensive, were not punishable. The peculiar manner in which this charge is brought shows that Congress had resolved itself into a school of manners.

The testimony of Thomas elicited nothing new beyond that the President had not instructed Thomas to use force. When Thomas was arrested, he went first to President, who said that was right, the case was now in court where he wanted it.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Michigan defeats the negro suffrage constitution by over 30,000 majority.

Dulac, Wisconsin, for the first time in eight years, has elected a Democratic circuit judge.

Customs from the first to the fourth inclusive, nearly two millions.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, April 10.

In the Convention Porter's article for a homestead and other exemptions was passed to-day, 48 to 41. It provides that real and personal property of the value of two thousand dollars be exempt from forced sale for past and future debts except those for purchase price of the exempt property, wages of laboring men, taxes and other meritorious claims. The fight over it was very lively and the adoption was hailed with loud applause.

Gen. Schofield to-day appointed eight city councilmen, among them Jos. M. Humphreys, Collector of customs and Andrew Washburne, superintendent of white free schools.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, April 10.

Congressman Ashley and Collector Mackey, of Charleston, addressed the citizens to-day at a Radical meeting. They were challenged to a discussion to-night with prominent Democratic speakers. They accepted, but failed to come to time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

This well known House is now re-opened, and its former reputation will be maintained by

J. W. HAPPOLDT & CO.

April 8—1mo.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, No. 262 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover, Baltimore, are prepared to offer to the Country Trade, goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention. april 6—2m.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. W. HART, Proprietor.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr, having been thoroughly repaired and neatly furnished, is now ready to receive Guests.

THE TABLE

is unsurpassed; and in point of convenience and comfort this House is not excelled by any in the City.

April 6, 1868. 6w.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Produce and Commission Merchants.

CORNER HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Consignments solicited. feb 11-3m.

Grand Conservative Mass Meeting at Henderson, on Friday, 17th of April.

All Conservatives and others who feel an interest in the welfare of our noble old commonwealth, and who desire to co-operate in a united effort to defeat Radicalism and vindicate the honor, integrity and conservatism of North Carolina, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Henderson on Friday, 17th April. Speakers of great ability and popularity will deliver addresses on the vital issues of the day. Come, Conservatives one and all! april 7—3d.

Sam. T. Williams, Esq.

The Conservative candidate for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Ferrell's, Nash,		Friday, April	10.
Earpsboro, (Johnston,)		Saturday	" 11.
Pittsboro',	Chatham		" 14.
Dorsett's,	"		" 15.
Harper's X Roads,	"		" 16.
Bear Creek,	"		" 17.
Hillsboro',	Orange		" 18.
Henderson,	Granville	Monday	" 20.
Brassfields,	"	Tuesday	" 21.

Conservative Canvass.

Col. E. D. Hall, candidate for Lieut. Governor will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Hertford, Perquimans county, Thursday, April 14th.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, Wednesday, April, 15th.

South Mills, Camden county, Thursday, April 16th.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Candidates for the Legislature and for the different County Offices, will address the people at

Morrisville, Friday,	10th	day of	April,	1868
Franklin's, Saturday,	11th	"	"	"
Sorrell's, Monday,	13th	"	"	"
Hayes' Store, Tuesday,	14th	"	"	"
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	15th	"	"	"
Thompson's, Thursday,	16th	"	"	"
Laws', Friday,	17th	"	"	"
Forestville, Saturday,	18th	"	"	"

R. K. FERRELL, Sheriff.

March 18th, 1868.—td.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co,

January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement 31 Jan., 1867,		$13,286,859.94
Deduct accrued Interest 1st Annual Statement,		376,514.60
		12,450,325.34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,695.17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246,191.72	
	$7,530,886.89	
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations,		
Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$121,750.90	
Commissions to Agents,	783,982.26	
Taxes,	88,572.85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	356,016.00	
For surrendered policies,	227,680.25	
Losses,	1,193,387.68	
	3,021,989.94	4,508,896.95
		$17,959,222.29
Increased value of Bonds and stocks over cost,		189,399.45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148,621.74

ASSETS.

Cash Deposited,	$436,231.13
Real Estate at Cost,	152,198.46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage of Real Estate,	5,344,487.25
United States Securities at Market Value,	2,686,440.00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018,000.00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	35,000.00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,380.00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	190,795.00
Premium Notes,	7,612,452.67
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	267,935.73
Interest accrued,	322,691.50
	$18,148,621.74

W. S. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

S. D. WAIT, General Agent,

Ap'l 6—tf Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions Feb'y Term, 1868.

John A. Moore *vs.* James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

feb 28-oaw6w.

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No, 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

to Apl 1 10.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.

A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.

W. H. CHEEK.
W. E. CAPEHART.
C. CAPEHART.

to May 24.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

C. F. Greenwood & Bro., Watchmakers and Jewellers. Dealers in Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Pearl and other Rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Clocks and Fancy Goods,

No 27 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skillful workmen, and warranted.

C. F. GREENWOOD,
to Aug 25 FRED. GREENWOOD.

DRUG WAREHOUSE.

M. A. & C. A. Santos, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Paints, Oils, Glass Ware, &c., Norfolk, Va.

Wholesale agents for Lorillard's Snuffs.

to Aug 24

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

L. BERKLEY.
W. M. MILLAR.
J. W. GRANDY.
to May 24. Formerly of N. C.

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1837.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1868,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH.

Just received $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next 60 days, if possible. If you want

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is constantly stated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Goods of all descriptions, and

AT LOW PRICES,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, Creech's is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville street and down the other; yes, and through all the streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that Creech's is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, Creech's is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES or CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen Creech's, you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why don't you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people some time ago that there was no house in the city that could or would sell cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep what I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to Creech's on E. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C.
apr 7—3t
Sentinel copy.

Change of Schedule.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 31, 1868.

On and after March 31st, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh,	9.25 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3.30 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon,	10.25 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	5.15 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh,	5.00 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh,	4.40 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B. ANDREWS,
apl 3, 1868-tf. Supt. of Trans.

BALTIMORE.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION OF 1868.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Bonds, Nets, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, (trimmed and untrimmed), Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

Baltimore, Md. mar12dlw.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

216 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

Weigh, Lock, R. R. Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Dormant, Warehouse, Platform, Counter, Union, Family, Butchers Druggists, Jewelers, and Bank Scales.

Over one hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

—oct 30.

THE CHOICEST AND OLDEST WINE GROWN IN THE STATE.

JOSEPH TAYLOR & CO., California Wines, Brandies and Wine Bitters, the Pure Juice of the Grape. No. 4 North Street, Baltimore, Md to nov 9.

CUSHINGS & MEDAIRY,

Book, Paper and Stationery House, No. 6 North Howard Street, (Opposite the Howard House,) Baltimore, Maryland. Merchants' Account Books and Printing executed to order.

JOHN CUSHING. RICHARD C. CUSHING.
JACOB MEDAIRY. FRANCIS C. CUSHING.

to sept 14.

WILLIAM MANN,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of American Clocks, and Manufacturer of Mahogany, Rosewood and Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, N. E. Corner Charles and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A large and varied assortment of Toilet Boxes, Work Boxes, Portable Desks and Clock Trimmings, always on hand. —sep 14.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 4 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

—sep 14.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL IS LEFFEL'S Patent Double American Turbine, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

Send for a circular. to may 4.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who import and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.

Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.

CORTLAN & CO.,

Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;

Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and

Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. [to sep 7.

Baltimore, Md.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce B. S. Hedrick, Esq., of Orange, as a Republican candidate for Congress from this (the fourth) District. apl 7—tf

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is published every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, Book and Job Printers.

HONORABLE.

Mean white men of Mr. Rodman's scalawag party, call him Honorable.—His degraded brother, Holden, writes him down, Honorable William Blount Rodman.

This renegade and disgraced North Carolinian is not now an honorable (man,) and the question may very properly be asked when he was so. He has never occupied a position entitling him to the appellation, and his present voluntary degradation reached by a wanton sacrifice of principle forbids that his name should be used in connection with the word honorable, for he is in no sense worthy of it.

By the way we notice any number of newly fledged Honorables, among whom is to be found the name of the lean, lank and melancholy Heaton, aspirant to Congress from our old District, once represented by a Tom Ruffin. And we observe too, that this specimen of morality, honesty, truth and virtue—this dealer in old carpets and second-hand furniture—this pilferer from poor refugee women—this Northern vampire who lives on the life-blood of a poor distressed and conquered people—this hardened wretch who steals from a woman and then has the face to lie to her about it, proposes to disgrace, by his presence, our good old town of Wilson, on Monday next, then and there to instil into the minds of that innocent people, his ideas of "God and morality." But this people will know the Honorable (?) David Heaton of Ohio, ere they see him. And then, too, there is John R. French, the dirty looking, sneaking villainous thing, lately fished up out of the dirty cess-pools of Washington city corruption. He, too, is an Honorable, and aspires to Congress from the first District.

To such worthy representatives of honor; to such honorables are we perhaps indebted for the present state of affairs we enjoy, and it will be a relief when the Almighty, in his Wisdom, shall see fit to remove from the land this swarm of political locusts, with which the country is at present so disastrously infested.

ANTICIPATED FRAUDS IN THE COMING ELECTION.

To prevent the anticipated and almost certain frauds the Radicals are determined to practice at the ballot box in the coming election, the white men at every precinct must exercise unusual vigilance.

We learn that ample preparations are being made in some of the counties. Especially are the white men of Wayne alive to the importance of watching the ballot boxes, they having appointed a committee for each precinct, whose duty it is, furnished with a list of the registered voters, to stand by and check off the name of each sovereign as he deposits his ballot. The white men of Rowan are likewise organized for the same purpose.

If we are thus vigilant throughout the State we may prevent the imposition of much fraud, but unless there is kept an unofficial record of the vote cast, the Grandee at Charleston will swindle us out of the election. This is the only hope now left the Holden-negro party, and to us it is a great disadvantage. We must, therefore, poll our whole strength, let that fact be not lost sight of, and we must also know who votes against us, and how "early and often."

THE HOLDEN INSPIRATION.

Cuffee Mayo, late "expatiater" in the Convention, stole a pistol from a store in Oxford the other day. He was caught in the act and the pistol recovered.

Cuffee Mayo's signature shines refulgent among the honored names of Congleton, King and Ragland, and stands conspicuously out in bold relief on the new parchment Constitution of North Carolina, with those of the other threescore and ten thieves of that "loil" body which brought it forth.

What a commentary! The people of a State discussing the propriety of adopting or rejecting a Constitution, one of the framers of which is caught in the act of stealing before the ink with which it was written is dry!

Poor Cuffee! You may have been an honest, honored and respected old darkey at one time, but the inspiration of Holden, and the example of those with whom you were thrown in contact, were too many for you, and you have at last let yourself down to a common level with your loyal white brethren. Poor Cuffee! Poor Holden!! Birds of a feather.

Will Cuffee Mayo vote to ratify a Constitution under which a penitiary is to be constructed, and into which he, a Constitutional delegate, will as certainly go as it is built? We appeal directly to the personal feelings and considerations of Cuffee on this point, and beg that if he has no care for his own personal liberty, he will at least manifest a due sense of regard for the liberties of his late coworkers in iniquity.

CITY AND STATE.

JOHN C. SYME, EDITOR.

Held for an Owner.

A mule and saddle, supposed to have been stolen, can be recovered by the proper owner, on application at the Mayor's office.

Registration.

The registration yesterday in this city footed up, whites 34, blacks 27. At Morrisville we learn that it stood whites 36, blacks 8. From the signs of the times, we are inclined to believe that there will be heard shortly in Wake County a "rattling among the dry bones" of Radicalism.

Religious Notice.

We are requested to announce that Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon to young men, the third in the series delivered at the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, by the different ministers of the City, on Sabbath evening, April 12th, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church.

The public, and especially the young, are respectfully invited to attend.

Dull.

The dullness of the city yesterday was enough to bring on an attack of "Blue-devils," even upon a "local." The scarcity of items may very appropriately be characterized by the quaint and time-honored old saying, "scarce as hen's teeth."

However, we will do our level best to keep a "stiff upper lip," and religiously shun the temptation of astonishing our insides by an extra glass.

Thespians.

We hear it mentioned that the Thespian corps of this city intend shortly to treat us to another of their admirable performances. We are glad to hear it, gentlemen, and hope the rumor is true, for since Kalvin J. and his offspring, usually known as the "Happy Family," took their departure the citizens of Raleigh have been without any source of amusement whatever.

His Honor the Mayor Delighted.

Like Matthew sitting at the receipt of customs, His Honor the Mayor has been waiting several days, a perfect Wilkins Micauber, for "something to turn up."

Yesterday Edward Nunn, a man and brother gallantly came to the rescue, having attempted to recuperate his armory by forcing a contribution of Fred Darien's pistols.

His Honor was delighted at the opportunity, and as a reward for his energetic services, kindly provided quarters for Edward in the county jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case.

Ths is all.

Spectacular.

Capt. Timothy Lee, (commonly called Tim) the very *moral* candidate of the party of "great moral ideas," for Sheriff of this county, and one John N. Bunting, (sometimes called Col. Bunting, for short,) another pimp of the same stripe, (also a "seeker of spoils") and two other niggers, had quite a nice little circus all to themselves on Fayetteville street yesterday afternoon. Up the street they dashed in style, evidently well pleased with themselves, and the world generally, for the gallant Colonel was observed to doff his chapeau and bow most urbanely to the right and left. To whom his salutations were made we know not, as no ladies of a color, by which in bygone times we could tell a negro, were near. The sight though extremely amusing in the main, had a sad and melancholy feature—sad because the flag which we are told we should love and revere, was by the "powers that be," allowed to be used on this occasion to attract attention to a couple of amalgamating vampires, by displaying it over the vehicle that contained their filthy and leprous carcasses.

Speaking at Lashly's X Roads.

We learn from a reliable source that on Wednesday last, Willey D. Jones made a most powerful and telling speech at Lashley's X Roads. It is said that he held an audience, consisting of one bogus white man and seven negroes, spell-bound by the magic of his eloquence. While Mr. Bledsoe, at a very short distance, was addressing a large and intelligent crowd of the best and most respectable citizens of the county.

Feast and Fair at Henderson.

For the benefit of the Baptist Church at that place, the ladies of Henderson will give a feast and fair on the evening of next Thursday, after the mass meeting at that place.

We wish the young ladies of Henderson every success in their laudable undertaking, and as another attraction is added to the occasion, we may say that this Local will certainly be on hand the 17th, as per invitation.

Naughty.

The local of the Henderson Index must be a naughty youth. He is rejoicing at the prospect of a ladies' "feast and fair" that will keep him out of mischief at least for one night.

Meeting at Earpsboro.

To-day Samuel T. Williams, Esq., the Conservative candidate for Congress in this district, will address the people at Earpsboro, Johnston county, and we learn that several gentlemen of this city will also address the meeting. Old Johnston is thoroughly aroused and wide awake. She is responding nobly to the appeals made to patriotism. From all the information that we have gathered, we can safely assert that funeral services will be commenced on the 21st of this month, and concluded on the 23d, over the loathsome remains of Radicalism in Johnston county.

Advices from Davie county are flattering and the indications encouraging. Major W. S. Robbins begins an active canvass of the county on Tuesday. It is said that Tourgee the classic blackguard of the scallawag party is engaged to "hold a light" for Major Robbins. We trust the gallant Major though victorious may not come out of the fight "skunked."

The Assessment Board for the valuation of land in Rutherford has closed its labors, deducting 50 per cent. from the valuation of 1860. If this is to be the deduction in the west, what must it be in the east.

The following is the scallawag ticket it Rutherford county: J. B. Eaves, for the Senate; J. M. Justice, for the Commons; Martin Walker, for Sheriff; Eli McArthur, for Trustee; A. P. Hollifield, for Coroner; Andrew Szoggin, for Surveyor; R. J. Williams, for Register; Jno. Allen, Calvin Sparks, H. H. Hopper, Whitefield Andrews, John Davis, for commissioners.

Rev. Professor York is about organizing a school in Salisbury for teaching classes Grammar and Logic. This gentleman is said to be a finished scholar.

The Rutherford Vindicator publishes an able eloquent and dispassionate remonstrance to the white members of the "red string league" in Rutherford county and other sections of the West. Such appeals and remonstrance are coming from the leading and most respectable men in all the country, with good effect.

The Salisbury Old North State learns that there are numbers of white men in Rowan who have not yet registered. The same may be said of nearly every county in the State, and we fear many will let this opportunity pass without having attended to that most important of all duties at this time—registering. This is the last day, before the election.

The mass meeting in Salisbury on Wednesday was well attended, by white men and decent well behaved negroes. It is only necessary for the character of the meeting and speeches delivered, to say, that Governor Graham was in attendance as one of the speakers.

The men who committed the robbery in Salisbury on Sunday night, have been discovered and arrested. They were negroes, and the arrest was by negro policemen deputised for that purpose.

J. K. Deck, post master of Rutherfordton has resigned, and C. M. Roberst, Esq., has assumed charge of the office.

"Spence" of the Henderson Index visits Louisburg to attend a political meeting, but slips away to a ladies' fair—the sly fellow.

Two negroes in Texas, fought a duel for the hand of a black "damseul," in which a number of soldiers participated as seconds on both sides. The successful antagonist loaded his gun with an immense quantity of powder and a handfull of musket balls. When he fired he killed everything before him antagonist seconds spectators and had his own breastworks seriously injured.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 10.

Cotton quiet and firm at 29½ for uplands.—Turpentine quiet at 66. Rosin firm at $3.25 for strained common.

Gold and stock boards closed. Gold on street 38½.

WILMINGTON, April 10.

Spirits turpentine declined, sales at 58a59. Rosin, strained, $2.30.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Reported by

Douglas Bell, Grocer & Com. Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Apples,	6 50@ 8 00
Bacon, Country	16@21
" Baltimore	15@22½
Beef on Hoof	10@15
" Nett	10@20
Butter	40@60
Cotton	22@23
Corn	$1 45@1 60
Coffee	24@50
Eggs	15@20
Flour	13@18
Fodder	1 50@1 75
Guano	$100@$110 per ton
Herrings	$6@$11
Hides—Green	8c per lb
" Dry	15@16
Hay	1 25@$1 30
Lard	18@20
Meal	1 50@1 60
Molasses	50@$1 00
Mullets, per barrel,	9@9 50
Nails	7½@10
Onions,	8 50@10 50
Potatoes—Irish	6 50@ 7 00
" Sweet,	1 30@1 50
Peas	1 50@1 75
Rags	4½@5
Salt	3 00@4 25
Sugar	13@19½
Tea	$1 50@$2 50
Tallow	10@12½
Vinegar	40@75
Whiskey	2 25@$5 00

MONEY MARKET.

Reported by

John G. Williams & Company, Bankers,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Gold,	138
Silver,	133
Exchange on New York,	¼
Old Coupons,	45
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	93
Old Sixes,	60

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Carolina,	55
" Cape Fear,	28½
" Charlotte,	30
" Lexington,	Old 19, New 10
Graham,	23
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	27
" Thomasville,	50
" Wilmington,	28
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	3
" Fayetteville,	10
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	3
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	41
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	12@27
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	28
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	61
Greensborough Mutual,	6½
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	20

ELECTION on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868.

The White Man's State Executive Ticket.

Against the Constitution!

For Governor:
THOMAS S. ASHE,
Of Anson.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Hertford.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Solicitor of Sixth Judicial District:
WM. R. COX,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District:
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
of Granville.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For the State Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREENE, of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
R. C. BADGER.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
JOSEPH J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
DAVID LEWIS.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For Register of Deeds:
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

For Coroner:
H. T. CLAWSON.

For Treasurer:
N. S. HARP.

For Surveyor:
FENDALL BEVERS.

For Commissioners:
HARRY O. PARKER,
WASHINGTON I. BUSBEE,
ROBERT S. PERRY,
BENJAMIN Y. ROGERS,
CHALES B. ROOT.

NORFOLK.

J. M. FREEMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.
to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockrey and Glass-Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.
to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.
J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.
To August 28.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug 21.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington: Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.
JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.
Jan 30—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Kader Biggs & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Special and entire attention to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of Produce, and prompt returns made. Our long experience in business gives us superior advantage in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions. Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
KADER BIGGS,
JOS. J. BIGGS.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS AND DOCK COMPANY.

OFFICE:—Corner East Wide Water and Hutchin's Lane.
Works in the City:—East Wide Water and Main Street.
Works and Dock:—Adjoining the city, on the Elizabeth river, near Fort Norfolk.
Have on hand and manufacture to order, at short notice, Marine Engines and Boilers, Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw, Grist and other Mills, Dredging Machines, Pile Driving Machines, Hoisting Engines, &c., and Tanks of every variety. Iron Hulls of Steamers, barges and boats built to order.
Especial attention paid to repairs of Steamers. Where the vessels are brought to the wharves of the Company, no charge will be made for wharvage while the vessels are undergoing repairs.
Agricultural Castings for Store Fronts, Lintals, Columns and Miscellaneous Castings of every description made at short notice.
No charge for patterns when the Company have them on hand.
Forgings of heavy and light work executed in the most reliable manner at low rates, by the pound or day's work. Blast driven by steam.
Highest cash price paid for old metal.
H. ASHTON RAMSAY,
to Ap'l 17 Treasurer and Superintendent.

D. W. Hill, No. 5, Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.
Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.

Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.
Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels Forks, Brier Hooks, Iron Axles, Springs, Cart & Wagon Boxes, &c.
I call particular attention to BILLUP'S CENTREBOARD COTTON SCRAPER, and to BILLUP'S DIXIE PLOW. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.
If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.
C. BILLUPS.
Agricultural Implements, Seed, Iron and Steel Warehouse No. 11 W. Water Street, Norfolk.
Jan. 30-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1868.

M. B. Royster *vs.* T. H. Snow.—Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.
Feb. 28, 1868.—oaw6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

M. W. Smallwood, Adm'r of L. Futrell *vs.* H. L. Bowden.—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton county N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bowden, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1867, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.
WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
March 17.—6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

B. C. Waller to use of Wm. Grant, Guard'n *vs.* H. L. Bowden. — Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bowden, to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.
WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
Mareh 17.—6w.

RALEIGH.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.

With an income over

$6,500,000 00

Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over

$6,000,000 00.

The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over

55,000 POLICIES,

in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company

Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.
The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;
No Notes are required after the fourth year - Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,

No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.

Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.
SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.
He represents

TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

the ombined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

whose assets exceed $17,000,000, at 9 per cent. interest.
The interest has exceeded losses for the past 13 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 18 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.
Please call and see me at

MY OLD STAND,

where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

BRANSON & JONES,

Successors to Branson, Farrar & Co., continue th Book Business at the same stand, near Tucker's Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of Books and Stationery, at reduced prices.
☞ Consignments of second-hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
BRANSON & JONES,
Raleigh, N. C.
L. BRANSON, Agent J. A. JONES.
N. C. Business Directory. jan30-tf.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature. J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

WILMINGTON.

HAAS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 830 Market St., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c. Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. COX.
CHAS. PARMALEE.
to April 9. JOHN F. DIVINE.

D. A. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C to mar 20.

GEORGE A. PECK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Cornshellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c, which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 22.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A. J. Stephenson *vs.* T. P. Burgwyn—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, Fall term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the weekly North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks notifying the defendant, the said T. P. Burgwyn, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.
Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fifth Monday after the fourth in September, 1867.
WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.
Mar 17, 1868. 6w.

E. VANCE,

Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.
This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.
Norfolk Va. to Jan 23.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Saturday, April 11, 1868.

Corry O'Lanus' Epistle.

The Spring Fever—Time and the Ladies—Legislation—The Art Exhibition.

Do you ever get the Spring Fever? It is rather prevalent just now, and as I am naturally inclined to take anything I can get, I have taken it.

The symptoms are a strong inclination to do nothing, and absence of all interest in anything requiring exertion.

I am quite used to the complaint. I used to have it when I was a boy, when an unsympathetic parent used to say it was laziness and proposed to thrash it out of me.

I was too considerate to put him to the trouble of trying this remedy. I never liked these violent reactionary remedies, which is the reason, I suppose, why I never took to the Turkish bath.

Roasting or parboiling a fellow, to cure him, is too much like curing a ham. I prefer saving my bacon by a milder process.

Letting nature have her course is a sound medical theory, particularly applicable in cases of Spring Fever.

Nature is an admirable institution. It never gets out of order, or wants winding up, but goes like clock-work, and never fails to come to time when the rounds of the seasons are called.

Which punctually throws some doubt upon the assumption that nature is of the tenderer sex, and should be addressed as Dame Nature.

Punctuality is not a weakness of the sex.

Did you ever after inviting the idol of your existence to go somewhere, find her ready to start at the appointed time?

I used to practice a mild deception on Mrs. O'Lanus when I wanted to catch a railroad train, or hear the overture at the opera, by notifying her to be ready half an hour before the required time.

She found me out at last and I can't come that dodge now.

It may still be tried on unexperienced young ladies who have not yet lost confidence in us gay deceivers.

Lovely woman's want of regard for Time is due, I think, to the fact that he is represented as an elderly gentleman, past the marrying age, and with such a limited amount of personal property.

A scythe and an hour-glass would scarcely do to furnish apartments for housekeeping, and the old gentleman's wardrobe is not sufficient to make him presentable in society.

Then Time don't wait for anybody, which is another drawback with the ladies.

"Time," says ancient Pistol, "was made for slaves," and we are all free and equal, with the right to vote and pursue happiness.

Shakspeare is not always a reliable authority. In another place he says "we take no note of time."

I have never been able to find anybody who would take a note of mine on time; but I took a note on time once, and was the most lasting investment I ever made. It was to run for ninety days, but when I went to look for the man who owned the signature I found that he had run too, but where to I couldn't find out.

That was six years ago, and I have got the note yet; it is as good as ever.

If I hadn't taken the Spring Fever, I would have gone to Albany this week. Having the utmost confidence in O'Pake, I have left him to look after my interests at the capital.

A snug berth as Inspector of Earthquakes in Gowanus, or as stenographer to the Keeper of the City Hall, at five thousand a year, would suit me.

The work is no object, a comfortable salary is all I desire.

I went to

THE ART EXHIBITION,

but found walking round the room and struggling through dry goods too fatiguеing; so I dropped into a seat in the centre of the room with the old ladies, and took in art comprehensively.

The exhibition as a whole is creditable to the association, and at the price is the cheapest entertainment yet offered to the public.

The pictures are mostly on canvass, painted in various colors, and in guilt frames of different patterns.

The frames are not all of a size, but are made to correspond with the size of the pictures.

The pictures represent different things. Some are portraits of people. These are carefully numbered, so that when the owners come after them there is no danger of getting the wrong likenesses.

It would be rather annoying if Theodore Tilton and Edwin Booth should get mixed. Though I suppose the artist might be able to tell which picture he intended for Tilton and which for Booth.

Captain Duncan can be recognized by his whiskers, which appear to have been newly dyed.

The other pictures are landscapes, waterscapes, mountains, autumnal sunsets, with a sprinkling of fruit and lovely damsels. Of the latter the best studies were those sketched by nature and finished by fashion, and were not in the catalogue, but might be seen at the exhibition every afternoon and evening.

I send you the few notes I took before I broke down, as they refer to pictures not in the catalogue, and which your regular art critic overlooked.

O'Scuro.—Our friend Char O'Scuro, who surpasses in what he excels, has an "Italian sunset, in Cork Harbor." The sky and water are so beautifully blended that you can't tell where one begins and the other leaves off, and we are waiting for sunrise to throw some light upon it.

Chlorid O'Lime.—"Winter in the White Mountains," is the product of this talented artist, in his leisure hours. He is faithful to his colors, and there is some talk of engaging him to paint our Assembly delegation when they return from Albany. He is unquestionably a finished artist in his speciality—whitewashing.

B. Daub.—A "Portrait of a Lady." The dress of blue satin is cut bias, and trimmed with cluney lace. The waterfall is true to nature, and the earrings are pre-Raphaelite.

G. New.—A Swiss Scene. "Indigo Valley." The perspective view of the ultra-marine mountains is very fine, and there is a cerulean beauty in the sky which no other artist can surpass.

McMuddle—A "Fruit Piece." The dried apples are very natural; so are the night prunes and raisins. The box of fig is somewhat deficient in warmth of coloring, while the drawing of the citron is somewhat faulty in the outline. Still the artist has merit, and we advise him to stick to the grocery business.

Lang.—"Washing Day" is rather a disagreeable study. I always clear out on washing day, and unless it has been a good day for drying I stay out late. Clouds in the sky portend domestic storms. As far as my recollection goes the picture is life-like. The charoscuro of the foaming soapsuds has a depth and spirituality not to be surpassed.

A large number of the pictures are for sale.—The prices ought to be given in the catalogue, so that people may know just how to admire each work.

It is aggravating to find out when it is too late that you have been going into raptures over a twenty dollar affair, and passed without noticing a five hundred dollar effort.

Yours artlessly,

Corry O'Lanus.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md., Importers of Coach, Wagon and Saddlery Hardware, Harness Materials, Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Enameled and Patent Canvass, Enameled Dash and Collar Leather, Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Varnish, Harness Oil, Blacking, Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Buckles, Terrets, Hooks, Bitts, Ornaments, Hames, Lace, Fringes, &c., all at the lowest price.

to may 28.

Major General Canby's Election Order.

Hdqr's Second Military District,
Charleston, S. C., March 23, 1868.
General Orders,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April; and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such persons from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration, as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercise his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation to General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.

12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-night District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Clay, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston and Chatham; the Fifth District of counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancy, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

NORFOLK.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Clothiers, have removed to their new store in the Atlantic Block, Main street, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

NEW WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a large and varied stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Trunks, &c., which we offer to the trade on reasonable terms.

☞ Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. WHITEHEAD, TURNER & CO.,
No. 44 Iron Front,
West Side Market Square.
Norfolk, Va.—mar 7, 1md&w.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

The Wholesale Boot and Shoe Business of W. H. TURNER & CO, will hereafter be conducted under the firm and style of

BOTTIMORE, MARROW & CO.
W. H. TURNER & CO.

In making the above statement, we take this occasion to inform our customers and the trade generally that, since our removal to our

LARGE and COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
ATLANTIC BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

we have greatly increased facilities and are fully prepared to conduct the WHOLESALE

BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER BUSINESS,

on a much larger scale than heretofore.

We shall always keep on hand a large and selected stock of all kinds of desirable and seasonable goods in our line, which we guarantee to furnish at the

LOWEST NORTHERN WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOTTIMORE, MARROW & CO.,
Atlantic Block, Main street.
Norfolk, Va., March 8th, 1868. d-1m.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER,
T. BOTTIMORE,
W. C. MARROW, JR.,
} W. H. TURNER & CO.
Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.
Jan. 30, tf.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.
to Aug 24.

W. R. HUDGINS,

Importer and Dealer in English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Nails, Spikes, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, House-Furnishing and Builders' Hardware.

Agent for the sale of Circular, Cross-Cut and Pit Saws, Machine Belting and Packing.

Also for the best Edge Tool Factory in the country.

No. 11 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug. 24

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us.

Martin & Rogers,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 57 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

L. Berkley,
W. M. Millar,
J. W. Grandy,
Formerly of N. C.
to May 24.

DAVIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.

Any consignment will have especial attention.
No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1837.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!

Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by

HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.

WARREN & WOODHOUSE, Agents,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
Patented June 18th, 1867.

This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.

Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.

For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

F. W. SEABURY'S SONS,

19 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Established 1837. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Trunks, Valises and Bags.

Prices moderate.
☞ Goods Direct from Manufacturers.
to Aug 24.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (opposite Geo. Peace,) Petersburg, Va.

The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina, and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones, of finest material and workmanship, at low prices.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.

☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.
to May 1 Chas. M. Walsh.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Godwin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the foundaries, where I selected my Stoves in person, and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall have a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.

The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.

Persons indebted to the late firm must settle, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.
jan 30 tf D. D. Evans.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,

General Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.

We are agents for the celebrated Arrow Tie and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.

Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.

We are also agents for Woolston's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.

Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large and well assorted stock of House Furnishing Goods, such as Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Gimps and Tassels, Window Cornices, and Curtain Bands. Hair and Shuck Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Rooms papered at the shortest notice.

Our prices are as low as can be purchased at the North, and we most respectfully solicit a call.

J. M. Whitehurst.
63 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.,
to Oct 16 Opposite the Court House.

HENRY T. ALLEY,

Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fruits, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, &c., 133 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Weddings and Parties furnished in the most approved style. to sep 14.

C. C. VINCENT,

Coppersmith, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, Plumming, Roofing, &c. Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and House Furnishing Goods, No. 20, Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
to Sept 14

CHAS. E. ELLINGTON,

Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper-Hangings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Shades, Mattresses, Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Bands, Pins, &c., No. 21½ Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to sept 14.

OSBORNE, PATTERSON & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, 103 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

R. C. OSBORNE,
J. R. PATTERSON,
to Sept 14 L. E. STAINBACK.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

Jordan & Carr, (successors to Geo. B. Jones,) Corner Sycamore and Washington streets, Petersburg, Va., have the pleasure to announce to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Garden, Yard and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., to be found in the Southern States. Their entire stock was purchased from first hands for Cash, and they feel confident they can offer superior inducements to the trade.

Merchants, Physicians and others are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and prices.

Walter B. Jordan,
to May 1 Joseph Carr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MACNAIR,

With Phillips and Maitland, General Commission Merchants, 26 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

B. F. PHILLIPS. BURGUINE MAITLAND

Refer to Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C. J. J. B. Pender, Esq., Tarboro', N. C.; Dr. Thos D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C. .... to may 29.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION.

Classics,	$25 00
Elementary Branches,	20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,)	80 00

Terms: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.

No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.

Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.

☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,
JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. Cook,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

J. D. GALE,

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.

No. 17 East Side Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

Having purchased of Messrs. E. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL.

J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.

E. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

NEW YORK.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

E. Murray, Wilmington. J. T. Murray, N. Y.
to jan 2.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
(Late of North Carolina.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 27 Nassau Street, New York.

Associated with Roger A. Pryor, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend thoroughly and promptly to all business committed to his management.
to Aug. 24.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
24 Exchange Place,
New York.
to Sept. 28.

HATCH, ESTES, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, No. 132 Front Street, Corner of Pine, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and Naval Stores solicited.

Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed.

O. C. Hatch, New York. L. G. Estes, Wilmington, N. C. M. P. Hatch, New York
to Sept. 7.

J. T. MURRAY & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 188 Front Street, New York.

J. T. Murray, N. Y. E. Murray, N. C.
to Jan. 2.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Car-makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Floor Oil Cloths, [our Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,] and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address
DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand.—No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.
to April 17

GOLD PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

Office Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Eutaw Street.
Ware-room No. 350 W. Baltimore Street.
Factory corner Eutaw and West Streets.
to nov 27.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854

The Practical Business College for Young Men, Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., the most extensive and the leading Business College of Baltimore.

Now is the time for Young Men to Prepare themselves for Business. Daily Lectures. All interested are respectfully invited to call at the College and examine our Superior Facilities.

For terms of Tuition and full particulars, write for our large Illustrated College Journal, which will be sent by return mail, free of charge, with samples of money, Commercial and Business Papers, and beautiful specimens of Spencerian Penmanship.

Address, E. K. Losier, Principal,
to May 1 Baltimore, Md.

T. J. JOHNSON, JR., OF N. C., with
NASCIMENTO & SCOTT

Manufacturers of Fine Felt Hats, and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., No. 450 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets. Factory, 8 Burnett street, Newark, N. J. Feb25-3m

TOBACCO! CIGARS!! PIPES!!!

WAREHOUSE OF

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

AND

SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANIC'S HALL,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
January 30 tf.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. 1852

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and request a trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.
Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.